The Hongkong Telegraph.

NEW SERIES No. 23 — SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895. — THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $10,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....$ 5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. MOSES, Esq.—Chairman.
J. KRAMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
R. M. Gray, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
C. J. Holliday, Esq. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. A. McConachie.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [483

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [484

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [214

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [7

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [8

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895. [535

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1884. [910

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [784

Intimations.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on MONDAY, 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [505

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1894, has been DECLARED.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 29th instant.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1895. [501

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE WILLIAM SNELLING, LATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE having, in virtue of Section 3 of Ordinance 9 of 1870, made an ORDER LIMITING to the 23rd May, 1895, the time for sending in CLAIMS against the said Estate.

ALL CREDITORS are hereby required to send in their CLAIMS to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated the 30th March, 1895.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Acting Registrar
466] and Official Administrator.

CANTON DISTRICT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 52.

NAVIGATION OF THE CANTON RIVER.

THE DECLARATION FORBIDDING NAVIGATION of the CANTON RIVER at Night is now WITHDRAWN.

J. H. MAY,
Harbour Master.

Approved,
E. FARAGO,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Canton, 22nd April, 1895. [525

NOTICE!

I HAVE Authorized Mr. A. DENISON to Represent me during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1895. [538

MELLIN'S FOOD.

MELLIN'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL.
MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE (MILK FOOD).
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.

SOLE AGENTS:—
KAY & Co.,
26, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1895. [502

FLETCHER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASSIUM IODIDE.
Unequalled as a Blood Purifier.

FLETCHER'S PURE EXTRACT OF MALT.
FLETCHER'S PURE EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL.

By the use of this valuable combination the system is strengthened and liability to Coughs, Consumption, Influenza, &c. is lessened.

FLETCHER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Recommended for its tonic action on the Nervous system.

Agents in Hongkong and South of China for TANSAN,
the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that from any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & Co., "THE PHARMACY,"
23, Queen's Road Central,
AND
CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1895. [31

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.
28, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

SPECIAL DAGGER PACKING FOR HIGH PRESSURE, ROUND OR SQUARE.
ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.
ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.
CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form). SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant.
ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1895. [189

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HENRY NORMAN'S BOOK: 'THE PEOPLE AND POLITICS OF THE FAR EAST.'
Further Supply of hand-painted Photos of well known Actresses.
The Daughters of Danaus, by Mona Caird.
Olga Romanoff, by author of The Angel of the Revolution.
The Iron Pirate, by Max Pemberton.
Molesworth & Hurst Combined Pocket Book.
Pictures from Punch, in volumes for presentation.

NEW ALBUMS FOR INSERTING UNMOUNTED PHOTOS: ½ PLATE AND ¼ PLATE, A NOVELTY.
Cavendish on Whist: latest edition.
New Stock Letter Balances, Pocket Books, Letter Cases, &c.
Webster's International Dictionary, latest edition.
Illustrated Album relating to Battles of Kinchow, Talienwan, and Port Arthur.

ALL THE LATEST AND MOST POPULAR NOVELS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1895. [6

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—
...OLEAFFEL'S INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION FOR SHIPS BOTTOMS.
PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
United Asbestos Co.'s HIGH GRADE packings and jointings for Triple-Expansion Engines.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. TELEPHONE No. 97. [35

THE CLUB HOTEL,
5, *BUND, YOKOHAMA.*

HOTEL METROPOLE,
1, *TSUKIJI, TOKYO.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT, Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

C. T. BENNEY, Manager, *YOKOHAMA.* | L. DEWETTE, Manager, *TOKYO.* [160

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMLIN" A. B. C. Code. | TELEPHONE, No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $4.00 PER DAY.
HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

E. J. RICHARDSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1895. [235

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [21

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice-House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [69

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"ORMISTON,"
Captain E. Outram, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895. [521

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK, VIA SHANGHAI AND NAGASAKI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to COREAN PORTS).

THE Steamship
"GHAZEE,"
Captain D. S. Bolley, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895. [522

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLUTE,"
Captain E. Stott, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1895. [523

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND MANILA.

THE Steamship
"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1895. [547

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,
having connexion with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Steamship
"BORMIDA,"
De Negri, Master, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at Noon.
At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging to VICTORIA DOCK.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1895. [540

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship
"NANCHANG,"
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1895. [529

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"ETON,"
Captain Brophy, will be despatched as above on or about SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1895. [550

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND JAVA.

THE Steamship
"HUPEH,"
Captain Quall, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 5th May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1895. [545

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"BOGSTAD,"
will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th prox.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1895. [552

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
(In Connection with the OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION Co. and GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Co.)

THE Steamship
"CHITTAGONG,"
Captain Davey, will be despatched for PORTLAND, OREGON, *via* KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on or about 15th May.
Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all points in the United States and Canada.
Consular Invoices for Cargo to United States points must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned, addressed to the Collector of Customs, Portland, O.
For Further Particulars as to Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1895. [548

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"LIFOO,"
Captain Klopper, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April 1895. [539

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship
"JORDAN,"
Captain Gasson, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1895. [542

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Extra Steamer
"NURNBERG,"
Captain A. Winkel, will leave as above on or about the 12th May, having available some limited room for Cargo.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895. [543

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship,
"QUEEN MARGARET,"
Faulkner, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1895. [302

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR" ..... of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 30th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1895. [552

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CHINA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1895. [8

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENGYLE"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 6th May, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1895. [514

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [28

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

Lessee & Director.....Mr. SAVILLE SMITH.
Stage Manager.....Mr. MONTGOMERY.

MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE AND COMPANY OF 20 ARTISTS 20.

In a Selection of the latest SOCIETY PLAYS of the Day.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), 27th April,
The Latest FARCICAL COMEDY RAGE of LONDON, still running,
"THE NEW BOY."
"THE NEW BOY."
"THE NEW BOY."
To be followed by a
SELECT VARIETY BILL.

MONDAY, 29th April,
ANOTHER GREAT LONDON SUCCESS BY OSCAR WILDE,
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

TUESDAY, 30th April,
The COMEDY OF "THE SQUIRE" by PINERO.

WEDNESDAY, 1st May,
The MAGNIFICENT PLAY
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
BY HADDEN CHAMBERS.

THURSDAY, 2nd May.
The Laughable FARCICAL COMEDY of
"DANDY DICK."

FRIDAY, 3rd May.
PINERO'S WONDERFUL PLAY.
"THE PROFLIGATE."

SATURDAY, 4th May.
The SCREAMING FARCICAL COMEDY
"MAMMA."
With SELECT VARIETY SHOW to follow.

TRAMS to the Peak will be arranged to leave after the Performances every Evening.

Box Office at KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [504

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC FAN and BATTERY. Apply,
ROOM No. 96,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [556

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"AJAX,"

Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895 [528

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"BENLAWERS,"

Captain Webster, will be despatched for above Port on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, &c., apply to
JOHN ANDREW,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895 [553

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [495

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

(Taking through Cargo for SULU, MENADO and GORONTALO.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON,"

Captain Branch, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [555

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Offlent, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [554

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, issued from the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in ASIA. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable statistics concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the Far East, with a mass of varied information on many interesting subjects unrivalled by any similar publication in any part of the World.

PRICE $3.00

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c., and at the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1895.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s
PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price .....$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.
A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles .....$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [27

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT:—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wines, of very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET:—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY:—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [5

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

MR. NORMAN ON THE FAR EAST.

II.

Our previous notice of Mr. NORMAN's admirable work dealt entirely with Hongkong. It is now our pleasing, but by no means easy, task to sketch the plan and indicate the lines of argument of the work as a whole. Where nearly all is rich ore it is difficult to sample the vein, and one feels inclined to carry off the entire deposit.

The key-note is struck in the preface, where Mr. Norman tells us, "*It (the Far East) presents itself to the attentive traveller under two aspects. It is the last wonderland of the world; and it is also the seed-bed of a multitude of new political issues. I have endeavoured to reflect in these pages this twofold quality of my subject.*" The book is in eleven sections: The British Empire in the Far East, France in the Far East, Russia in the Far East, Spain in the Far East, Portugal in the Far East, China, Korea, Japan, Siam, Malaya, and Conclusion. Though each section is complete in itself, there runs through the whole book a common strain, which, like the refrain of a symphony, knits the composition together. What that strain is may be seen from the following quotation:—

"The aim of this book has been to show that we have the right and the opportunity, and therefore the duty, greatly to extend our influence and our trade—in a word, our empire—in this great division of the globe . . . It is no cant to say that the British public is a mass of people with a conscience. It is capable of supporting a Government that would resign an advantage we might secure from a rival by force of arms, for no other reason than that to seize it would be an act of injustice. And its enthusiasm cannot be secured for any new Imperial movement, unless besides the expediency, the right can be shown and the benefits to be conferred upon the nations we bring under an extended dominion. Therefore any appeal to the British public, in whose hands for good or evil the destinies of the Empire now rest, must address itself in no small part to their conscience. Herein lies the strongest hope of British extension in the Far East . . . the most hopeful portent in the heavens of this Far Eastern horoscope, is that a Liberal Prime Minister has declared to all the world that the party of a small England, of a shrunk England, of a degraded England, of a neutral England, of a submissive England, has died."

Notwithstanding this profession of belief, Mr. Norman is no clamouring jingo; he draws the above conclusion from a careful survey of what England has done in her colonies and other possessions, and by a comparison of what other nations—France, Spain and Portugal—have failed to do under similar conditions. He starts with the outposts of the British Empire, Shanghai and Hongkong, of which he says, "one thing I can affirm, and that is that a visit to our furthest Colony makes one proud to belong to the nation that has created it from nothing, fills the word 'Empire' with a new-born meaning, and crystallises around it a set of fresh convictions and resolves." He then passes on to what he accurately and felicitously calls a School of Empire—the Straits Settlements—and, tracing the origin and rise of this New England, proceeds by a masterly analysis to show how enormous has been its development; how, instead of dominating the native and immigrant races as conquerors, we govern them as subjects rather than as vassals, till under our rule even the stolid Chinaman becomes a new being. After describing the races which make up the population of the Straits, Mr. NORMAN goes on:—

"All this mixed humanity exists in order, security, and sanitation, living and thriving and trading, simply because of the presence of English law and under the protection of the British flag. Remove that piece of bunting from Government House, and all that it signifies and the whole community would go to pieces like a child's sand-castle when the tide rises. Its three supports are, free trade, fair taxation, and even-handed justice among white, black, brown and yellow, and these exist in the Far East under the British flag alone. . . . The foolish opinion is sometimes heard at home that this Chinese community represents China—that it is a specimen of what China may become—a standing bond of union between ourselves and China. The very opposite is the case. This community has grown up and exists precisely because it is *not* China—because the conditions of its existence are precisely the antithesis of Chinese conditions."

Admirable as is the general result of our administration, it is not perfect, and our author unsparingly condemns the grievous impost of the military contribution. . . . If the Home Government unfairly refuses the appeal of the Colony, let the authorities ask themselves what would be their feelings if the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements absolutely refused to pay it, and requested that the forts which they themselves have built should be dismantled and the garrison withdrawn. This has already been suggested."

The section on the French in Indo-China is one of the most valuable in the book, and probably the most valuable in any book. It is not merely an epitome of the history of the French Colonies, but is a piece of genuine and exhaustive original research. We intend to devote a special article to this subject, and can only give, in this place, the barest outlines of what may be almost called an independant essay. Mr. NORMAN shows, from French and foreign sources, that the entire scheme of government seems as if it were deliberately planned to stifle all attempts at trade; that Indo-China is one vast and expensive field for the exercise of a pernicious nepotism. "If," he says, "the government of Tongking were administering a hostile province which it desired to crush out of existence, it could not do much better than follow the tactics pursued almost without interruption since the colony was created." He shows that Tonking has cost the French taxpayer £4,881 a day—Sundays included—for every day that he has had it. There is a French population of 1,600 persons, of whom 1,200 are '*fonctionnaires!*'" We have only space to quote one example out of many showing how these 'fonctionnaires' administer the colony. "In the very same year that the salaries of the 'fonctionnaires' of Cochin China amounted to £360,000, the sum spent upon public works in the Colony—the one expenditure upon which the entire productive future of such a place must depend—was £16,000. But even this pitiful figure is far from telling the whole astounding truth. . . . while public works in the present year are only represented by £16,000, what do you think is the sum allotted to the *personnel* of the public works department? (Mr. Norman is quoting from M. Etienne). It is £16,000—£16,000 worth of *personnel* out of £16,000 worth of public works!' That is, not one centime of work was done!"

Of Macao, the dying remnant of the once-glorious Portuguese colonies, the author says but little. It has ceased to be a factor in Eastern politics. He then turns his attention to China proper, and sees clearly that there is no hope for the realisation of the dream of an awakening, at least from the inside. He shows that the time has for ever gone when passive resistance—the mere inertia of numbers—can be counted on as a preservative of the *status quo*; he demonstrates again the great future English commerce has in Far Cathay, and closes with the following suggestive remarks:—

"In all the foregoing I have written on the supposition that at the conclusion of the present war we may still have a unified China to deal with. This, however, may well not be the case. The Abbé Huc, Cooke, and Gordon, all thought that the Chinese Empire would one day possibly collapse, and indeed the ties which hold it together are much weaker than is realised by most people . . . If China, however, is torn asunder or falls to pieces, then a much vaster problem will face us. For in that case we shall find ourselves face to face with the momentous question of Asia for the Asiatics. China will not overrun the world. China will not raise herself to the rank of a compact, homogeneous, powerful nation, observant of the laws which govern civilised intercourse. Japan will desire to reorganise China, and will not be permitted. These things are sure enough. But they bring us no nearer to a conclusion. My own view, which I present with due diffidence, is that the fate of China—I use the name for convenience, although, as I have said before, there is really no such thing as "China" at all—this country of rag-tag and pig-tail, will be partitioned among other nations."

Turning now to Japan our author speaks out no less clearly, and we may here pause to remark that in this sketch we can only give the conclusions Mr. NORMAN has arrived at, and are painfully conscious how little justice we are doing to this book, by having to ignore the wealth of knowledge with which he illustrates his theme. "One thing only," he says, "may prove a pitfall to this wonderful nation—her own ambition. If she makes such demands or adopts such an attitude as will bring her into acute conflict with European Powers, her foreign affairs will be marked by bitter disappointments, and these will bring dissensions and probably disasters into her domestic politics. No nation, least of all England, wishes to hinder the gratification of every legitimate Japanese ambition, but signs are unfortunately not wanting to show that her victories and achievements, both in peace and war, may turn her head and lure her into aspirations which can never be realised . . . . But if Japan avoids this pitfall, her future may be bright indeed. Victorious over her great enemy, rich with the spoils of peace, free from external anxieties, her population eager and able to found colonies, her revenue increasing, and her commerce rapidly developing; the first Asiatic nation in the world, there is no reason why she should not retain all the admiration, the respect, and the affection she has won."

We must omit all notice of the Spanish colonies; they are held, Mr. NORMAN points out, with but a feeble grasp; their leading men realise that Spanish rule is precarious, to say the least, and the Spaniards invest their wealth elsewhere. Whether Japan will be the future ruler of the Philippines, as Mr. NORMAN thinks, or whether the natives will succeed in holding their own we must not stay to enquire.

Russia is, next to England, the most interested of western nations in the great Eastern problem. Again Mr. NORMAN rings out in clear-cut phrase—"The influence of Russia in the Far East is about to begin. At this moment Russia and England are prepared to lay down conditions which China and Japan must obey, and which other countries would not [illegible] Russia, but when the Trans-Siberian Railway is completed she will play it often. Vladivostock is one of the most powerfully defended sea-ports in the world, and I regard it as certain beyond all question that Russia will have a winter port in the Far East by the time her railway connection with it is ready. More than this, however, if the Anglo-Russian *entente* proves a durable arrangement, I have given my reasons already for thinking that Russia may well be a party to a division of interests which would bring her as her own share a much greater extent of territory and influence than she might otherwise venture to expect. . . . Now that the long-prevalent superstition that China might serve us as a bulwark against a Russian advance has at length been exploded, our statesmen will no doubt be more prepared for this alternative of friendship."

Here, then, we close this notice of one of the most valuable works ever published on the Far East. Could we have our will every Englishman at home or abroad would be compelled to study it, and if this notice helps in any way to make Mr. NORMAN's book better known it will only be some slight return for the pleasure he has afforded us in its persual.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

IT seems evident from the London cablegram published in another part of this issue, that Japan does not intend to yield to the representations of France, Germany and Russia and give up the seaboard of Manchuria which she has secured to herself by her treaty with China. Her rulers declare that they dare not do it in the face of the angry protest of a warlike nation excited to the utmost pitch by their victories over their hereditary foe, and that, supported by the feeling of the nation in arms, they unhesitatingly resist the dictation of the Powers, or rather of the one Power who has any serious interest in opposing the complete ratification of the treaty. France and Germany can have no such interest in the question as to induce them to press their opposition at the risk of further bloodshed. They have protested simply out of friendship for Russia and at her request; perhaps even in the interests of Japan herself. Only Russia will persevere, and we feel so certain that Japan and Russia must ultimately fight for the dominion of North Eastern Asia and for the control of the adjacent waters, that it seems to us that the sooner Japan brings off the inevitable contest the better for her and for her chance of success. Every day's delay diminishes her chances. Better war now, while her fleet and her armies are in the field and her people are united, than later on when Russia has completed the Trans-Siberian railway and has had time and opportunity to accumulate her resources on her eastern frontier. Japan may win in a war waged now; if she yields now she will never again have the opportunity of fighting under such extremely favourable conditions.

THE SANITARY BOARD CRISIS.

WE publish in another column the Governor's reply to the protest of the Sanitary Board against the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health who is to be independent of the Board and who is to take his orders from, and report solely to the Governor. For the first time the Government admits the existence of the dual control in sanitary matters and pleads it as an excuse for not putting the Medical Officer of Health in the same position in relation to the Board that a Health Officer in England occupies in relation to any urban or rural sanitary authority. The Governor seems to forget that what he has done is, in reality, to constitute a third or a fourth controller in the sanitary affairs of the Colony. There is the Acting Colonial Surgeon, who thinks himself the real Simon Pure—the true and only properly constituted adviser of the Government in all matters affecting the public health; there is the Director of Public Works who creates and controls all nuisances of a public character and who resents any interference with his department as cool impertinence. He claims the right to close and open sewers where and when he pleases and to befoul the harbour and the foreshore as to him seemeth good. There is the Water Authority. There is the poor Sanitary Board whose *rôle* it is to harrass the owners of private property, pass and enforce bye-laws the Government do not care to incur the unpopularity of passing or enforcing. There is, lastly, this new and independent Medical Officer of Health whose relations with all the others are left undefined, and who, if he is a strong man, will try to override all the others; if he is a weak man will become the obsequious follower and toady of the Colonial Surgeon or of the Director of Public Works, or both. Here are five of them endeavouring to provide for the sanitation of the Colony with no connecting link to bind them together, no superior authority to co-ordinate their varying opinions and recommendations!

After this reply from the Governor, the nominated members of the Board have no choice but to resign. Dr. Hartigan has done so. Dr. Ho Kai is most urgently solicited to adhere to the Government and pressed on all sides to reconsider his position, but he cannot in honor recede. On his proposition the Government was given a last chance of receding from the false position it had taken up; it has refused to avail itself of that chance, and there is now no other course open [illegible] Board by resigning.

We trust that no man in the colony will be found sufficiently wanting in self-respect to accept a seat on the Board, and that the electors if called on to select other representatives will refuse to attend any meeting, or only attend it to record their public approval of the action of the unofficial members both nominated and elected.

TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, April 26th.

Japan replies to the remonstrances of Germany, Russia, and France, that should the Government yield to the protests of these Powers regarding the cession of territory on the Chinese mainland, they would risk an uprising of the people who, drunk with the successes of the Japanese army, would brook no concession or curtailment of the fruits of victory.

The British Press approves of Great Britain not joining the combination and believes that Russia is making catspaws of Germany and France.

A great portion of the French Press deprecate France meddling in favour of China at the cost of offending Japan.

RELIEF OF THE CHITRAL.

Colonel Kelly has succeeded in relieving Chitral, and the besiegers have fled. Capt. Baird has been killed and Dr. Robertson and Capt. Campbell of the Chitral garrison wounded. The garrison experienced some desperate fighting and terrible privations.

(*From Daily de Manila.*)

RUSSIA AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

MADRID, April 19th.

Russia disapproves of the concessions made by China to Japan and has announced that she will ask for a revision of the treaty of peace.

Russia has invited the European Powers having interests in the Far East to a conference

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHOLERA is still prevalent at Bangkok.

A EUROPEAN lady, Mrs. Trusty, succumbed to an attack of cholera at Bangkok on the 18th inst.

MISS Grace Hawthorne's Company will appear in "The New Boy" at the Theatre Royal at 9 p.m.

CAPT. Hastings will take over the duties of the Captain Superintendent of Police on the 1st proximo.

BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

THE ninth yearly general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club-house on Monday, the 29th inst., at four p.m.

THE bubonic plague has not yet appeared in our midst, but it is reported to be accountable for the deaths of at least a score of Chinese daily at Hoihow and Macao.

MR. L. P. Beaufort, the newly appointed Governor of British North Borneo, and Mrs. Beaufort arrived at Singapore on the 19th inst. from Liverpool by the steamer *Ulysses*.

THE friends of Dr. Ayres are, by *Express* issued this afternoon, requested to meet in the Hongkong Club at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 29th inst., to wish the genial "Doc" *bon voyage*.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

THE many friends in this colony of Captain H. B. Lethbridge, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, who left here for home by the P. & O. steamer *Manila* recently, will regret to hear that had to be landed at Singapore suffering from a severe attack of fever.

A CUP presented by the civilians of the colony is to be raced for to-morrow by the members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Each owner is to send in a sealed handicap for the yachts, except his own, and the time allowance will be the average of the different times given. The course is as follows:—From the Police Pier, Kowloon, round mark-boat off Lyemun (port), Kowloon Rock (port), No. 1 Dock buoy (port), mark-boat off Lyemun (port), Kowloon Rock (port), and finish across the starting line at the Police Pier, Kowloon, from east to west; fifteen miles. The start is fixed for 11.15 a.m.

NEW Comic Song and Dance Albums at W. Robinson & Co.

THE annual convocation of the District Grand Chapter of Hongkong and South China was held last night. In the absence of the District Grand Superintendent, the first chair was occupied by M.E. Comp. E. C. Ray, District Second Grand Principal. The following officers for the ensuing year were appointed and those of them who were present duly invested:—District Third Grand Principal, M.E. Comp. G. P. Jordan; D.G. Scribe E., M.E. Comp. A. O'D. Gourlie; D.G. Scribe N., M.E. Comp. R. Cooke; D.G. President Committee of General Purposes, M.E. Comp. W. M. B. Arthur; D.G. Treasurer, M.E. Comp. A. D. Death; D.G. Registrar, M.E. Comp. W. Baker; D.G. P.S. M. E. Comp. J. Bryant; D. G. First Assist. S., M. E. Comp. G. C. Anderson; D. G. Second Assist. S, M. E. Comp. F. W. Heuermann; D. G. Sword Bearer, M. E. Comp. G. L. Tomlin; D. G. Standard Bearers, M. E. Comp. F. B. Smith, M. E. Comp. P. R. Smith, M. E. Comp. H. J. Watson, and M. E. Comp. C. S. Powell; D. G. D.C., M. F. Comp. S L. Darby; D. G. Deputy D.C., M. E. Comp. G. A. Caldwell; D. G. Assist. D.C, M. E. Comp. T. Spafford; D. G. Organist, Comp. G. P. Lammert; D. G. Janitor, Comp. J. R. Grimble. M. E. Comps. E. W. Duggan and L. Mallory were elected Unofficial members of the Committee of General Purposes.

THE entertainment given by the Smoking Concert Club in the Theatre Royal last night was an immense success. The vocalists were in excellent voice, the audience was large and enthusiastic, and the only O'Brady more like his professional *confrère*, "Ted" Terry, than ever. The programme was as follows:—

THE PROGRAMME.

First Part.

1—Overture ..... "Triomphale"
Band
2—Song ..... "Revenge"
Mr. W. E. Crow.
3—Comic Song ..... "An hour on the Briny"
Mr. J. A. Vaughan, R.N.
4—Song ..... "Toreador"
Dr. Meadows.
5—Song ..... "The Miller's Daughter"
Surgeon D. J. McNabb, R.N.
6—Song ..... "Drinking"
Mr. Gilchrist
7—Comic Song ..... "You can't think of everything"
Mr. G. O. Brady.

Second Part.

1—Selection ..... "Il Trovatore"
Band
2—Ballad ..... "Ask nothing more"
Mr. H. W. Kitching, R.N.
3—Comic Song ..... "Ach wir Armen Klosterbrüder"
Mr. J. Meier.
4—Comic Song ..... "Cows won't Milk"
Petty Officer C. Williams, R.N.
5—Song ..... "The Deathless Army"
Dr. Meadows.
6—Comic Song ..... "Her golden hair was hanging down her back"
Mr. G. O. Brady.
7—March ..... "Tivoli"
Band

NEW piano repairing machinery, received by W. Robinson & Co.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Holliday, Wise & Co. M.	$ 100
Reiss & Co.	100
P. & O. S. N. Co.	50
Market Charitable Fund, per Registrar-General	50
A. C. Romano	50
Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart	20
Louis, Wegener & Co.	10
N. Mody & Co.	10
Scheele & Co.	10
H. M. M. Ally & Co.	10
Framjee Hormusjee & Co.	10
M. S. Sassoon & Co.	10
F. H. May	10
D. Noronha	10
E. Pabaney	10
W. Powell	10
Augusto J. do Rosario	10
H. Stolterfoht	10
P. F. Talati	10
J. S. Van Buren	10
Kuhn & Co.	5
C. M. Bhesania & Co.	5
Bown Jones & Co.	5
G. Girault	5
R. Becker	5
D. W. Craddock	5
S. R. Futtahia	5
C. H. Grace	5
J. W. Kinghorn	5
W. MacBean	5
H. McCallum	5
E. Niedhardt	5
S. B. Bhabha	5
M. H. Katrak	5
C. B. Mowszowitz	5
J. L. Chutoo	5

OUR correspondence from Formosa, published in another column, contai s startling news which is well worth reading. If the Chinese don't maintain order in the island the foreign Powers should do so at the treaty ports pending the arrival of a Japanese *Corps d'Armée*.

W. ROBINSON & Co., piano builders, tuners and repairers.

LAST night a Chinese steam launch collided with a sampan near Gibb's wharf with such force as to knock its occupants into the water. A foreigner on board the launch immediately jumped into the harbour and with great difficulty saved the lives of three children. We don't know the name of the foreigner in question, who appears from all accounts to have greatly endangered his own life in saving the lives of others.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

Mr. Chatterbox—"Oh, excuse me; I didn't know you were so busy or I wouldn't have dropped in. When is your busiest time?"
Editor—"Just when anybody calls."
Mr. Chatterbox—"Oh, I'll quit then."
Editor—"Boy, open the door."

FULL stock of banjos, mandolines, guitars, accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at W. Robinson & Co.

THE *Scotsman* has received intelligence from the New Hebrides group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, some 1,400 miles to the north-east of Sydney, regarding the terrific volcanic outburst which devastated with lava half of the large island of Ambrym. There has never been such a widespread upheaval even in that region of volcanoes. Capt. Cust, of Her Majesty's ship *Dart*, found that the centre is a sea of lava with the hills sticking up through its surface like islets. One half of Ambrym is covered with ashes. The crater is now three miles round, and the wall is from 800ft. to 700ft. above the floor. Mount Marum continues active, covering the inland with darkness and ashes. The population was estimated at 8,000, but few seem now to be found.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NORTH FORMOSA.

GERMAN MARINES LANDED.

A CHINESE GENERAL SHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TAMSUI, April 23rd.

The country is in a very unsettled state and a good deal of difficulty will be experienced in [illegible] the troops out of the island. This being [illegible]d fearing your "war special" is by this time completely *hors de combat*, I send you a few details.

When the news reached here that Formosa was to be handed over to the Japanese great indignation was expressed by all classes, from the Governor down to the ubiquitous rickshaw coolie in the flourishing town of Twatutia. The "braves" said they wanted to fight the Japs and would assuredly dispute the ownership of the island with the enemy and fight it out with them to the bitter end. The Governor hearing of this wired to Peking to obtain definite instructions and received an answer to the effect that all the officials in the island would be given two months grace wherein to settle up and quit, while the people (settlers) would be allowed two years wherein to decide whether they would become Japanese subjects or leave the "Beautiful Isle" for good. It was further stated that a Japanese envoy accompanied by a high Chinese official would shortly arrive in the island (at the capital) to arrange the transfer of ownership, and that a divison of the Japanese army was to be allowed to camp in the northern part of this "Land of Promise," near Kelung.

At the present time there is practically no Government in the island, and the consequence is that bands of armed soldiers are roaming about pillaging and committing all sorts of outrages.

A few days ago when the Governor's family, treasure, etc., were being shipped away to Canton by the steamer *Arthur* (late *Cass*) the troops created a serious disturbance and alleged that the Governor was about to clear out, leave them to their fate, and, worse still, would not pay up their arrears of wages. From words with their officers the men quickly came to blows and in next to no time a terrific mêlée was in full swing, and before order was restored a Chinese General and seventeen other Chinese were killed. A number of onlookers were seriously wounded by bullets from the rifles of the infuriated troops.

All the foreign hongs at Twatutia (near Tamsui) have been supplied with arms and the foreigners there, chiefly tea-men, mean to sell their lives dearly if attacked by the disbanded troops.

The German flagship called here on the 20th instant and landed 25 marines and one officer for the protection of the German Consul and other Europeans.

The *Redbreast* arrived to-day and is lying in the river ready to land men at a moment's notice.

All the Chinese Generals and troops have demanded compensation and state that they will raise the standard of rebellion on the mainland as soon as they go to their homes. They say, "because the Northerners are beaten that is no reason why the territory of the Southerners should be given away," and add—"we will, therefore, 'make it hot' for those who are responsible for surrendering the island without giving its defenders a chance to measure swords with the enemy."

Intelligent Chinese residents say that the English would have been welcomed here, but they wont *kow-tow* to the Japanese under any considération.

The Governor who is in dread of the disbanded "Black Flags," who are now marching on the capital from Takow and the South, has imported a lot of Cantonese "braves," but of what value they will be I leave your readers to judge.

All the wealthy traders are in a state of great excitement and are shipping their families and treasure off to Amoy as fast as possible.

The new teas are coming in very slowly.

Steamers now enter the port to load and discharge.

The German gunboat *Wolf* is expected here shortly.

The Chinese troops ought to be paid off and deported as quickly as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE PROTEST OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. transmitting a copy of a resolution agreed to at a special meeting of the Board held on the 22nd inst.

In reply I am to state that His Excellency has no objection to the resolution, as it practically embodies what was the intention of the Governor in making the appointment.

His Excellency in appointing a Medical Officer of Health intended that that officer should assist the Board as far as practicable. In view, however, of the dual control that exists over sanitary matters in this colony, as well as on military grounds, it is not considered practicable to place the present Medical Officer of Health in exactly the same position as that held by such an officer in relation to the Board of Health in a district in England.

In conclusion, I am to state that His Excellency anticipates that any officer holding the appointment of Medical Officer of Health will at all times loyally co-operate with the Board, as indeed Surgeon-Major Westcott is already doing, in endeavouring to bring about the much-needed improvement in the sanitation of this colony.

I have, &c.,
J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LORD DORMER INTERVIEWED.

Lord Dormer passed through Hongkong the other day *en route* to England after fourteen months' sojourn in the interior of Japan, this being his fourth trip to that country. His connection with and knowledge of matters Oriental may be said to have commenced during the Crimean war through which he served, and to have been fostered by a long subsequent residence in India and Burma. In 1868 he retired from the army after eighteen years of active service and two years afterwards he succeeded his father as twelfth Lord Dormer in the English peerage. Always an ardent naturalist, he has, since succeeding to the title, travelled over most of the globe in pursuit of his favorite science.

Lord Dormer is a great admirer of the Japanese, whose language he both speaks and writes, and his recent travels in the less-frequented parts of Nippon, to which he was enticed as a happy hunting-ground for his beloved tiger-beetles, gave him valuable opportunities for gauging the feelings of the rural population in this crisis in the history of Japan. It was, therefore, in considerable expectancy that our representative interviewed him, and though his lordship disclaimed any right to speak with authority or full knowledge on the subject, he expressed himself freely concerning the present war and its commercial and political bearings.

He was very much impressed, he said, with the patriotic fervour of the people. Every man and woman seemed to feel that he or she had a stake in the country. Everyone felt that in responding to the call to arms the people were helping to put the stamp of permanance on the new regime of civilisation which the country has adopted, and not merely winning honour on the battlefield. This all-pervading patriotism struck him as being in the very strongest contrast to the apathy with which the ordinary Chinaman, especially in South China views the present situation. There seems to be no Chinese *nation*, but only so many million Chinamen; the sense of nationality is wanting, individuality is supreme.

As an old soldier, Lord Dormer spoke admiringly of Japanese military men, and of the administration of the army—of which he saw a good deal—was equally laudatory.

He does not think Japan need care very much for possessions on the mainland of Asia, for only about one-seventeenth of the Land of the Chrysanthemum is as yet under tillage. He believes that Japan will be opened up to English agriculturists. A great drawback to Japan at present is the total absence of pasture-land; the open country, and even some of the forest land, is covered with the rank growth of a peculiar grass so full of silica as to be fatal to sheep. He thinks that by burning, close cropping, and the judicious sowing of clover and sweet grass seeds, hundreds of square miles of pasturage can be formed, and he sees in this a profitable investment for British capital.

Lord Dormer is no believer in the much-talked-of jealousy of Japan towards England. He thinks this is mainly the vapouring of a venal press, native and foreign; indeed, he has a great contempt for the Anglo-Japanese newspapers, though he admits that some, like the *Japan Mail*, are admirable. There will be commercial rivalry between the nations most certainly, but he thinks it will be fair and not unfair competition. In fine, he considers the outcome of the war will be mutually beneficial to Great Britain and Japan. Japan is not merely "the Britain of the East," by a figure of speech, but is so as a serious fact, and his lordship reminded our representative that this was as true of its natural history as of its political condition.

Lord Dormer does not agree with those who aver that the western civilization Japan has adopted is only skin deep; he says it is deep-seated, and cited the advances in commerce and scientific enterprise in support of his views.

Speaking of Russia, his lordship had only good wishes to express. He agrees with Mr. Curzon that no Englishman need grudge the splendid achievements and possessions of this mighty power, which, next to England, has been the great civilising agent in Asia. That Russia will eventually have a port open at all seasons on the Pacific coast is certain, and we may as well, he thinks, accept this fact graciously and promptly. Lord Dormer, during his career, beginning with the Crimean campaign and continuing through long years of service in India, has been brought into close contact with this Russian problem, and his views are entitled to respect. Russian with no winter outlet by sea for her commerce is a menace. Russia with such ports is a tower of strength and a guarantee of peace.

NORTH BORNEO NOTES.

We regret having to hold over a budget of most interesting notes received to-day by the *Memnon* from Sandakan. They will be published *in extenso* on Monday and in meantime we cull therefrom the following items:—

The next Sandakan race meeting will be held in June. Good sport is certain, as there are plenty of ponies in training and several very fair jockeys, including Mr. Malcolm Duncan, have promised to assist to the utmost of their ability.

The prospects of this season's tobacco crop are excellent.

Several parcels of splendid coffee have been shipped, and next year the area under cultivation will be much larger than usual.

The new Governor and Mrs. Beaufort are due here early in May.

I hear that as soon as the war is over a Japanese steamer will call in here once a month *en route* from Hongkong to the Straits.

REVIEW.

*The Advertiser's A.B.C.: T. B. Browne's Advertisement Press Directory and Provincial Newspaper Gazetteer.**

This valuable work follows the lines laid down in the previous year's issue, but is far more complete than its predecessor, and the publishers claim that it is now the most complete *vade mecum* to the newspaper and periodical press yet published. It would be impossible for anyone to prove the truth or otherwise of such a statement, but as to the solid value of the work there can be no two opinions, as the following statistics of the publications enumerated shows:—London newspapers and periodicals, including suburban, 795; provincial newspapers and magazines, 2,151; London magazines, reviews and miscellaneous, 1,215; Total 4,161.

The work is divided into (1) an advertisement Picture Gallery, consisting of reproductions of pictorial advertisements designed and engraved by the publishers, some of which have considerable artistic merit, and are known all over the world; (2) a Directory in brief and Alphabetical Index of the advertisement press of the United Kingdom; (3) Official scales of the prices for advertisements of the London morning, evening, and weekly newspapers and periodicals, (4) similar scales for London magazines, &c. published at longer intervals than one week; (5) similar scales for provincial newspapers, periodicals, &c.; (6) publishers' statements as to advertising values, and reduced facsimiles of newspapers, periodicals and magazines; (7) colonial and foreign newspapers; (8) a provincial newspaper *Gazetteer*, giving over 2,500 towns and places with the newspapers published and circulated therein, also populations and other useful information. Of purely literary matter there is a fair share, dealing with such questions as Trade Marks (an admirable article), advertising of prospectuses, press cutting agencies, patents, &c. Some really fine illustrations by Browne's new method of half-tone etching on copper and zinc are well worth the notice of publishers and authors. Altogether the work is a mine of information, and the price of this bulky volume is only half-a-guinea, or say six dollars. The printing, binding and paper are alike excellent.

*(T. B. Browne, Ld., London, Glasgow and Paris, 1895. pp. 2128.)

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

American (*Belgic*) 29th inst.
French (*Melbourne*) 1st prox.
Australian (*Tsinan*) 3rd prox.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 5th prox.
American (*Peru*) 8th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 14th prox.
Tacoma (*Sikh*) 20th prox.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic* from San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, left Nagasaki bound for Hongkong yesterday at 3 p.m. and is due here on or about the 30th inst.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma*, from Victoria, arrived at Yokohama to-day, and will leave for this port, *via* Japan ports, to-morrow.

THE D. D. R. steamship *Kriemhild* is due here on or about the 2nd prox. from Singapore. She is calling here *en route* to Yokohama.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Memnon	steamer	from	Sandakan.
Chingtu	"	"	Swatow.
Kwongmo	"	"	Amoy.
Progress	"	"	Touraine.
Freir	"	"	Paracels.

Aggregating 3,560 tons register.

Outward.

Prisk	steamer	for	Singapore.
Hatton	"	"	Swatow.
Strathcarron	"	"	Singapore.
Ulysses	"	"	Amoy.

Aggregating 7,112 tons register.

The British steamship *Chingtu* left Swatow on the 25th instant, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Memnon* left Sandakan, and Kudat on the 22nd instant, and had fine weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamship *Talchtow*, from Bangkok, left Koh-si-chang on the 18th instant, and had moderate south-east winds and fine weather to lat. 19.20 deg. north and long. 112.10 deg. east; thence to port had fresh north-east winds and sea.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Irene	in Kowloon	Dock.	
Achilles	"	"	"
Nanking	"	"	"
Reina Cristina (cruiser)	"	"	"
Wolf (gunboat)	"	"	"
Pallas	"	"	"
Verona	"	"	"
Mongkut	"	"	"
Reval (torpedo-boat)	"	"	"
Borgo	"	"	"
Polyphemus	"	Cosmopolitan	"
Victoria	"	Aberdeen	"

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report, 1894-5.

THE BRITISH DOLLAR.

Early in January last year, a telegram was received from Hongkong requesting the Association to promote the coinage of a British dollar which should be made legal tender in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, concurrently with the coins already in use. The request reached the Committee in time for mention only in the last Report, but was pressed with urgency as the dearth of Mexican dollars became more stringent.

The Association in Shanghai, and the Shanghai, Singapore, Penang and London Chambers of Commerce approved the proposal. The Governor of Hongkong also gave it his support; but the Governor of Singapore appeared to hesitate, on account of the absence of unanimity among the members of his Council. The co-operation of the Straits being essential, the Straits Association was asked, in July, to join the China Association in a fresh appeal to Her Majesty's Government on the subject. The invitation was responded to with ready cordiality; and the united representations of the two Associations had the desired effect. An official intimation was received from the Colonial Office, in November, that the project had been sanctioned.

The Indian Government has undertaken to coin the new dollar at the Bombay mint, for a seigniorage of 1 per cent., on the understanding that not less than $5,000,000 will be coined annually. The design chosen is a figure of Britannia, erect, on the obverse, and an imperial of the value of the coin in Chinese and Jordon on the reverse.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Urgent telegrams were received, in January, from Hongkong and Shanghai, expressing alarm at the threatened imposition of a duty on silver, which could not but aggravate the difficulties already besetting trade between India and China, by widening the gulf between the currencies of the two countries that had been caused by the close of the Indian mints.

An official denial, by the Calcutta Government, that such an intention was entertained allayed apprehension for the moment; but the protests were renewed when it became evident that the contradiction was based on a distinction drawn by the Indian Government, between a duty for "currency" and for "revenue" purposes! Being unable to perceive the existence of two kinds of silver which could be differently affected by the particular designation employed, the Committee deemed it right to follow up the protest formulated in 1893.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the event has justified the apprehension expressed last year as to the inevitable consequence of the Indian policy. Taking the average annual coinage of the last ten years at Rx 10,000,000, the close of the Indian Mints involved throwing some 34,000,000 oz. of silver, annually, out of use. The repeal of the Sherman Act excluded 54,000,000 oz. more. The combined effect of the two Acts was to depress the gold price of silver from 38d. to about 28d. per oz.—to the disadvantage, of course, of English manufacturers and exporters, and the corresponding advantage of competitors in the Far East. Mills have, as a natural consequence, increased rapidly in Japan, and there is every indication that China will take her share in the industrial movement.

The Shanghai Branch of the Association proposed, in these circumstances, to send a delegate to endeavour to bring home to the English people the suicidal nature of the monetary policy which was being pursued; and an appeal was made to Hongkong and Yokohama, and to the Straits Association in Singapore, for co-operation. The scheme found cordial assent in Singapore, but failed to command sympathy in Hongkong, where it was held that an Eastern delegate could hardly add strength to the voices of the well-known men who were already advocating currency reform at Home. Concurring, broadly, in that view, the General Committee considered that the funds which would be required to meet the cost of such a mission might be employed, probably with greater effect, in augmenting the resources of the English Bimetallic League, which is doing valuable educational work.

The project was not persevered with, after this exchange of views; but it was decided in Shanghai to form an Eastern Bimetallic League, of which Mr. Wetmore was elected President, several members of the Shanghai Committee of the Association being included in the Committee of the League. Copies of brochures, by various members, setting out the disabilities entailed by gold monometallism upon English trade with the East, have been received for distribution.

The project was entertained, in May, of asking the Prime Minister to receive a Deputation of the Association, strengthened by certain Members of Parliament and Delegates from Manchester, for the purpose of impressing upon him the disabilities imposed on British trade with silver-using countries by the persistent hostility to silver which renders the export of English manufactures increasingly difficult and encourages the growth of a dangerous competition in the East. The purpose was for various reasons postponed; but is not unlikely to be revived in connection with a Deputation regarding Indian Finance and Customs Duties, which is at present in contemplation.

THE WAR.

The course of the war between China and Japan has been watched with grave anxiety, and occasion was taken, in December, to address H.M.'s Government with reference to possible eventualities. It seems increasingly probable that great changes in the conditions of trade and residence may result from the awakening of China to her administrative defects; and the Committees of the Eastern branches have been invited to join in representing to H.M.'s Government the measures which may be called for to promote British interests, with a view to such events.

The Committee learn with gratification, in the meantime, that the approaches to Shanghai and the Yangtsze are safeguarded by a pledge given by Japan at the beginning of hostilities, and by the pronounced dislike with which any departure from that undertaking would be viewed by European Powers.

ILLEGAL TAXATION.

The Hoppo of Canton having renewed the attempt to divert cargo through the native Customs, by preferential duties in favour of junks, occasion was taken, in December last, to ask the attention of the Foreign Office, again, to the whole question of illegal taxation in Kwangtung, where the provisions of the Treaty of Tientsin in respect to Transit Passes are still practically ignored and the value of the West River as an artery of trade continues to be neutralised by the fiscal hindrances imposed.

NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The announcement, in July, that a new treaty had been concluded with Japan took everybody concerned by surprise; and the Committee deemed it their duty to make immediate enquiry as to the purport of changes which could not fail to affect the interests of British residents in the Far East. The answers elicited, respectively, from the Foreign Office and in the House of Commons, admitted that the surrender of extra-territoriality and of tariff autonomy would be leading features of the new arrangement. As Lord Kimberley declined to admit the right of British residents to be heard on a matter so intimately affecting their interests, it was resolved to lay the case before the principal Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom. The position taken was that, although the time for admitting these modifications might be at hand, the time for surrender would not be till the new Codes had been passed by the Diet, put in operation, and proved efficacious by experience, and it will, the Committee believe, be generally admitted that the ruthless treatment of those on board the *Kowshing*, and the prolonged massacres which followed the capture of Port Arthur, are ill-calculated to stimulate confidence in the progress claimed for Japanese civilisation. A protest was put forward, also on principle, against the conclusion of treaties intimately affecting the welfare of British residents and an important trade, without consulting those best informed and most intimately concerned. Ratifications were, however, exchanged before there was time for the remonstrance to take effect, and before the foreign community in Japan was well aware of what was going on. A formal protest has since been received from the Association in Japan, and transmitted to the Foreign Office with an expression of concurrence in the views expressed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Treaty which was concluded in the spring, defining the frontier between China and British Burmah, provides for the long anticipated connection of the Indian and Chinese Telegraph lines, near Bhamo. But provision is made that only service messages will be received. It is to be hoped that the conditions which have led to the imposition of this restriction may be removed at the International Telegraphic Conference to be held at Buda Pesth this year. It is gratifying to note, in the meantime, that the new cable between Singapore and Hongkong, *via* Labuan, obviates the previous necessity of passing messages to India through foreign territory.

Sir Charles Hartley has been prevented unfortunately, by ill-health, from fulfilling his engagement to survey the Woosung Bar. Measures are, therefore, in abeyance pending the deliberation of the Shanghai Chamber.

The strength of the Association has been again largely increased, chiefly by the accession of members in China and Japan. The number at the date of the last Report was 326. Six have since been lost by death and resignation. There have been 70 accessions, leaving 390 at present on the list.

The Honorary Treasurer reports a balance in hand, on the 31st December last, of £60 5s. 2d., besides £400 on deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

At the annual meeting in February last, Sir Thomas Wade was elected President, Mr. W. Keswick Chairman, and Sir Alfred Dent Vice-chairman. Their term of office will expire on the date of the annual meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant, when a General Committee and Officers will have to be elected for the ensuing year.

R. S. GUNDRY,
Hon. Secretary.

31, Lombard Street, 12th February, 1895.

HOME NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Egypt.—The Council of Ministers has sanctioned the scheme regulating the election and general position of the village omdehs and sheiks, and has also approved the proposal for clearing Philæ of *débris* in order to examine the bases of the temples.

France.—M. Jules Simon, writing with reference to the visit of the French fleet to Kiel, says:—"These *fêtes* will be pacific, as all *fêtes* are from which no one is absent. The absence of France would have changed their character. This absence would not have been as those who carry their passions into politics think, a protest against annexation, but a protest against peace. With the world united and France present, it is peace. With the whole world united and France absent, it is war."

M. Clemenceau attacks M. Simon's opinions. He deplores that the fleet is to go to Kiel, though he admits that it had become difficult for the Government to avoid accepting the invitation.

The Duc d'Orleans asks, "what other reason could His Holiness the Pope have for adhering to the Republic than it's being an accomplished fact? Do you suppose that, the day when I shall ascend the throne, the Holy Father will refuse me the blessing which I shall solicit? How, and when I hope to ascend the throne is my secret, and the secret of the future."

The Academy of Sciences has elected M. Adolphe Carnot, brother of the late President, to the seat left vacant by the death of M. de Lesseps.

Germany.—In the Budget Committee a Conservative member complained that the South-West Africa Company had leased its guano rights to an English company for 100,000 marks per annum. It would be better to abandon everything than to grant the English fresh economic prerogatives. Herr Richter replied that it was better that the losses incurred by commercial enterprises in German South-West Africa should fall on the English than on Germans. He was of opinion that the best plan would be to hand over the whole colony, deficits and all, to England.

In the Reichstag Baron von Marschall said he had reason to believe that Germany would find it necessary to intervene in Venezuela.

A second ballot at a bye-election for the Reichstag at Eschwege has resulted in the return of an Anti-Semitic candidate, with a majority of nearly 4,000 votes over a Socialist opponent.

Italy.—King Humbert, on the occasion of his birthday, granted an amnesty for certain classes of offences, including that of the French Captain Romani, who was condemned to imprisonment for espionage.

The betrothal at Chantilly of the Princess Helene d'Orleans to the Duke of Bosta, nephew of the king of Italy, is officially announced in Paris.

Russia.—The *Novoe Vremya* has been giving some sensational news and opinions about the Pamirs. It asserts that future misunderstandings with England can only be avoided by Russia's possessing the Pamir Plateau right up to the Hindu Kush on the south, Kunjut and Kashgar on the east, and to the Amu Daria on the west.

Spain.—A number of army officers, irritated at criticisms on their conduct in certain of the Madrid papers, attacked and wrecked and offices of the *Resumen* and *Globo*. The government promised protection, but owing to the stand made by the War Minister in favour of his officers, the cabinet resigned. Great excitement ensued, and a number of duels between officers and journalists have been fought.

United States.—The United States Government is not satisfied with the position taken up by France, which has as yet made no positive reply to the protest entered against her exclusion of American cattle. There is no indication as yet that that President will adopt a retaliatory policy.

The Secretary of State has asked the Hawaiian Government to withdraw their Minister, Mr. Thurston, for giving official information to the newspapers before the State Department had received it.

Uruguay.—The reply of the Uruguayan Government to the letter of the British Consul in regard to the water supply of Montevideo states that they consider Mr. Grenfell's procedure irregular, and do not recognise the urgency of the case.

Madagascar.—A despatch from Tamatave announces that the French have made a reconnaissance in the direction of Tarafate, and that the Hovas replied to the French fire without effect.

Transvaal and Swaziland.—The Johannesburg *Star*, referring to the proclamation forbidding the importation of British silver coinage into the Transvaal, says there will be great difficulties, owing to the objection on the part of the natives to take any but British money. British Silver is being exported at the rate of £2,000 a week. According to the strict letter of the law, any person with British silver in his pocket entering the Transvaal is liable to be searched and fined or imprisoned.

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for *Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis* is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[*Advt.*

WHAT DREAMS MAY COME.

IN a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right it follows that idle brains are unhealthy brains. No doubt there might be truth in the inference, but that is not quite the point. Are *all* dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor say "No." He divides dreams into two classes; those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We receive multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: *I was worse tired in the morning than when I went to bed.*" To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "*When we feel wearied in the morning very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten.*" Quite so.

In other words there is a bodily condition which may prevent a person from working by day at his usual calling, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of which he knows nothing save by its resulting exhaustion. These unhappy wretches toil harder, therefore, for no compensation, when they are ill, than they have to do to earn a living when they are well. What an infernal and frightful fact! And this too without taking into account their physical suffering at all times. "Night," said Coleridge, "is my hell."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "*She was worse tired in a morning than when she went to bed.*" Poor girl. Those "forgotten dreams" had tossed her about as a ship is tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour.

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was awful to see her heave and strain. For three weeks nothing passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, for she had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved.

"A doctor attended her for twelve months, and finally said it was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Dewsbury Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age.

"One day a lady (Mrs. Lightoller) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded us to try it. I got a bottle from the Thornhill Lees Co-operative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup and steadily improved. Soon she was strong as ever, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighbours were surprised at her improved appearance and I told them what had brought it about—that Seigel's Syrup had done what the doctors could not do, it saved her life. Yours truly, (Signed), (Mrs.) SARAH ANN SHEARD, 19, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, October 11th, 1892."

The inciting cause of all this young girl's pitiful suffering was indigestion and dyspepsia, dropsy being one of its most dangerous symptoms. It attacks both youth and age, its fearful and often fatal results being due to the fact that physicians usually treat the symptoms instead of the disease itself.

"A child's dreams," says Dr. Richardson, "are signs of disturbed health and should be regarded with anxiety." The same is true of the dreams of older people. They mean poison in the stomach and point to the immediate use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.—[*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th April, 1895.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force	Weather	Rain last 24 hrs.
Wladivostock	29.85	51	...	...	0	0	...
Tokio	29.98	...	...	SW	2	...	...
Nagasaki	29.90	71	58	SW	2	b	...
Shanghai	29.95	66	76	SE	2	0	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.91	74	78	SE	1	b	...
Swatow	29.88	76	...	ESE	2	b	...
Canton	29.87	79	78	...	0	c	...
Hongkong	29.83	73	73	E	4	c	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	ENE	1	...	...
Gap Rock	29.86	...	...	E	4	...	...
Macao	29.87	75	81	ESE	1	0	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	30.04	61	61	NE	...	0	...
Bolinao	29.96	68	60	NW	5	c	...
Manila	29.98	66	72	SW	4	b	...
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	SW	2	b	...

27th April, 1895.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force	Weather	Rain last 24 hrs.
Wladivostock	29.86	37	100	SSE	1	0	...
Tokio	29.96	...	...	S	1	...	...
Nagasaki	30.08	63	62	ESE	4	b	...
Shanghai	29.95	77	82	SW	2	b	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.95	77	83	...	0	0	...
Amping	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.95	74	...	E	2	0	...
Canton	29.93	75	86	SE	2	0	...
Hongkong	29.94	75	82	E	3	0	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	E	2	...	...
Gap Rock	29.91	...	...	ESE	4	...	...
Macao	29.90	76	82	E	1	0	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.77	78	74	NE	1	0	...
Bolinao	29.85	67	80	NE	1	b	0.90
Manila	29.84	84	77	W	1	c	...
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	SW	2	0	...

On the 25th, at 11 a.m., the barometer was steady, with moderate east winds, and fair weather, prevailed.

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Detaching rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet. 7—Rain in tenths, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th April, 1895.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.94	29.84
Temperature	72	73	73
Humidity	73	82	82
Direction of wind	E	E	ESE
Force	4	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 26th 74
Lowest open air temperature on the 26th 69

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th April, 1895.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer	9 a.m.	29.94
Barometer	1 p.m.	29.88
Barometer	4 p.m.	...
Thermometer	9 a.m.	74
Thermometer	1 p.m.	78
Thermometer	4 p.m.	...
Thermometer	9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer	1 p.m. (do)	76
Thermometer	4 p.m. (do)	...
Thermometer	Minimum	69
Thermometer	Maximum (sunlight)	84

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 7th and 8th day of May, 1895,

at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon at the Premises

THE FOLLOWING

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, In Lots.

Lot 1.—SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 214 with the messuage thereon No. 86, Wing Lok Street.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $12.34.

Lot. 2.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage in the Southern moiety of the Reclamation of Marine Lot No. 214 subject to the payment of $2.360 and all their monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect of the said Reclamation.

Lot 3.—SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 108 with the messuage thereon No. 226, Praya West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $19.00.

Lot. 4.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation or Extension Seawards in front of Section D of Marine Lot No. 108 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.

Lot 5.—SECTION I of MARINE LOT No. 198 with the messuage thereon No. 6, Sai On Lane.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $37.

Lot 6.—SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the messuage thereon No. 214, Praya West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $22.

Lot 7.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation or Extension Seawards in front of Section E of Marine Lot No. 199 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.

Lot 8.—SECTION M of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the messuages thereon Nos. 377 and 379, Queen's Road West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $15.

The above LOTS are Sold subject to existing Tenancies.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

C. EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
the Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th April 1895. [543

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 7th and 8th day of May, 1895,

at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon at the Premises

THE FOLLOWING

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, In Lots.

Lot 1.—SUB-SECTION 2 of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 5 with the messuage thereon No. 230, Queen's Road Central.

Lot 2.—SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 5A with messuage thereon No. 232, Queen's Road Central.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $3.25.

Lots 3 & 4.—SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the messuages thereon No. 216 and 217, Praya West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $42.

Lot 5.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation or Extension Seawards in front of Section G of Marine Lot No. 199 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due and payable in respect of the Praya Reclamation.

Lot 6.—SECTION O of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the messuage thereon No. 383, Queen's Road West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $7.50.

Lot 7.—REMAINING PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the messuage No. 4, Sai Wo Lane.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $7.50.

The above Properties are Sold subject to existing Tenancies.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

C. EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
the Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1895. [544

For Sale.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed SOLE AGENT for WOOD & Co.'s well known COW BRAND of Finest AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER, in 1lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [506

THE FREDERICKSBURG BREWERY Co.'s

LIGHT PALE ALE,

Unsurpassed in quality
and highly recommended
by persons of
Refined taste.

Makes a delicious and
comforting drink
during Summer Months.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 2, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. [197

TRADE MARK

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [85

Intimations.

NOTA BENE!

THE BEST JUDGES OF CIGARS
NOW OBTAIN THEIR SUPPLIES AT
WATKINS & CO.'S

TRY THEIR

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS SUPPLY IT.

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL,
66, Queen's Road Central.

51]

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [420

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,
(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per month ...$75 to	90.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	150.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month	170.00

For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1895. [26

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [19

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

23]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash, Terms:—

Breakfast ...per meal	$0.75...per	Month	$12
Tiffin..... "	$0.75...	"	$20
Dinner ..... "	$1.25...	"	$25
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner...		"	$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		"	$30
Tiffin and Dinner		"	$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894 [37

LEVY HERMANOS.

AND AT
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO & PARIS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS,
Also
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

83]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [698

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [697

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

40.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., East Point.
24.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.
8.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
66.—Blackhead & Co., Office.
65.—Blackhead, F., Residence.
96.—Bradley & Co.
39.—Butterfield & Swire, Peak Residence.
36a.—Butterfield & Swire, Refinery, Quarry Bay.
18.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.
36.—Butterfield & Swire, Sugar Office.
75.—Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
42.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
111.—Carmichael & Co.
105.—Chan Sui & Co.
22.—*China Mail* Office.
72.—China Sugar Refinery, East Point.
71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
11.—Club, Hongkong.
10.—Club, Peak.
87.—Compradore, D. Lapraik & Co., Office.
88.— do. do. Residence.
78.—Cousins, J. B.
12.—*Daily Press* Office.
84.—Dairy Farm, Office.
67.—Dairy Farm, Pok-foo-lum.
73.—David, A. T., Residence.
60.—David & Co.
25.—Dock, Aberdeen.
20.—Dock Co.
80.—Dr. Atkinson, Residence.
83.—Dr. Bell, Residence.
2.—Drs. Hartigan, Cantlie, & Stedman.
23.—Dr. Jordan, Office.
43.—Dr. Jordan, Residence.
55.—Dr. Stedman, Residence.
41.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
17.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
58.—Electric Co.
74.—Fletcher & Co.
48.—Gas Co., East Point.
47.—Gas Co., West Point.
31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
6.—Godown Co., Office.
21.—Godown, Kerosine.
7.—Godown, Kowloon.
33.—Godown, West Point.
44.—Government House.
29a.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.
95.—Haskell, D., Residence.
27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
101.—H., Canton & Macao S-boat Co., Office.
102.— do. do. do. Wharf.
9.—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.
84.—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Mess.
1.—*Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
13.—Hop Hing Hong.
26.—Hospital, Albert Memorial.
80a.—Hospital, Government Civil.
3.—Hospital, Peak.
32.—Hotel, Hongkong, Public Telephone.
35.—Hotel, Mount Austin.
56.—Hotel, New Victoria, Public Telephone.
29.—Hotel, Peak.
82.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.
77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
59.—Ho Tung, Residence.
37.—Humphreys, J. D., Residence.
68.—Humphreys & Son, Office.
50.—Imports & Exports, Office.
108.—Kaw Hong Take.
64a.—Kennedy, J., Causeway Bay.
64.—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.
107.—Kin Fat Hong.
86.—Kirch, H. H., Residence.
70.—Kramer, J., Residence.
91.—Lamke & Rogge.
93.—Lamke, J., Residence.
97.—Lane, Crawford & Co.
89.—Layton, B., Office.
90.— do. Residence.
106.—Man Cheun Yuen.
98.—Man On Insurance Co.
5.—Nam Woo & Co.
110.—Naval Hospital.
109.—Naval Yard.
46.—Opium Farm.
19.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
69.—P. & O. Mess, Peak.
15.—Police Station, Central.
34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
51.—Ray & Davies.
103.—R. E. Guard Room.
104.—R. E. Mess.
45.—Rope Factory.
4.—Rumsey Comdr., R.N., Residence.
52.—Sailors' Home.
94.—Sassoon, M. S. & Co.
99.—Schellhass & Co.
49.—Shewan & Co.
100.—Sperry Flour Co.
61.—Stevens, G. R., Office.
62.—Stevens, G. R., Residence.
14.—Telegraph Companies.
54.—Tram Station, Peak.
93.—Tung Kee & Co.
16.—Watson & Co.
53.—Webster, L., Residence.
76.—Whiley, W., Residence.
57.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.
30.—Woolley, A., Residence.
63.—Wo Kee & Co.
38.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.
79.—Yuen Lam Kee.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES.

Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., East Point.
Meyer & Co.
North China Insurance Co.
Tramway Company.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.
The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894. [

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

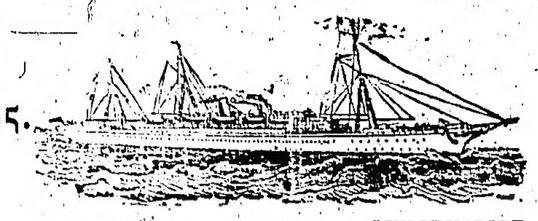
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.  1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 1st May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 12th June.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS—Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1895. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 30th April, at Noon.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Saturday, 18th May, at Noon.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)	Saturday, 8th June, at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1895. [1

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
&c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [702

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Thursday, 9th May, at Noon.
Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)	Tuesday, 18th June, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1895. [2

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY SOFT SOAP. "JEYES' FLUID" THE BEST DISINFECTANT. DISINFECTANT SOAPS.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1895. [6

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria	Saturday	May 4th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	May 14th.
Sikh	Tuesday	June 4th.
A Steamer...	Tuesday	June 25th.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA,"

Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *viâ* SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895 4.

To be Let.

TO LET.
FROM 1ST MAY.

"GREENMOUNT," CAINE ROAD, 8 ROOMS.

For Particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1895. [472

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by W. ROBINSON & Co.; exceptional position; Good Light. Possession from May 1st.

Apply to

W. ROBINSON & Co.,
Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1895. [415

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 23, CAINE ROAD.
No. 2, RIPON TERRACE.
No. 3, VICTORIA VIEW, KOWLOON
—Furnished or Unfurnished.
DES VŒUX VILLAS at THE PEAK.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.
GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 7A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST[illegible] & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895

TO BE LET.

NO. 1—END HOUSE—"MOUNTAIN VIEW," THE PEAK.
OFFICES and SMALL GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET.
"ROSE VILLAS," BONHAM ROAD, Furnished or Unfurnished.
"KOWLOON POINT,"—First Floor, or Suites of Rooms.
GODOWNS at West Point and Kowloon.

SHARP & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1895. [530

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [487

Intimations.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [394

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [4

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.